

Your Speaker



Tony Edwards

Warning Coordination Meteorologist

NOAA/National Weather Service

Charleston, WV

Tony.Edwards@noaa.gov

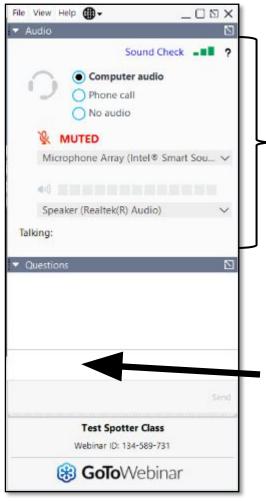
Warning Coordination Meteorologist serves as the principle interface between the Weather Forecast Office and the users of its products and services and leads the effort to insure their evaluation, adjustment and improvement.



Using GoToWebinar



You can change your audio settings and ask us questions throughout the presentation from your control panel.



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Sometimes, the easiest thing to do is just dial in using the phone.

Click "Phone Call" here and dial in using the number provided.

If you have a question at anytime during the webinar, type your question in here and we will answer it at the end of the webinar.



If your control panel has minimized, it'll be on the far right side of your screen. Click on the to the to the control panel.



Bottom Line Up Front....



Your Observations of Snow and Ice are EXTREMELY Important to Us!

Here's what we do with your observations:

- Adjust our forecast as needed.
- Send the reports out to the media and the world (Local Storm Reports).
 - Your report may help change someone's plans (and save lives!).
- Use them for verification purposes so we know how good/bad our forecasts were.
- Include them in post event summaries which are used by state and local Emergency Management and even FEMA.



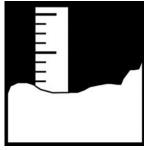


Winter Weather Spotter Training





- Just how bad can winter get around here?
 - Snow climatology
 - Extreme winter storms and cold temperatures
 - Winter safety



- How to Properly Observe and Report Winter Weather
 - What to report
 - Properly measuring snow and ice
 - How to send us your reports



- Forecasting Winter Weather
 - Why is it so hard to forecast winter storms?
 - Finding winter weather forecasts



 NOAA Winter Outlook and What It Means for Our Region





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Lessons from the Past

We can look back at our weather history and get a good understanding of the weather threats we should be prepared for.

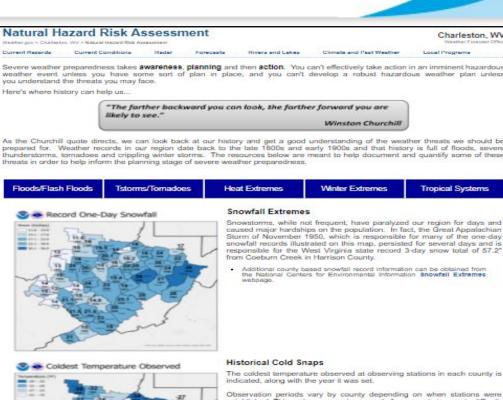
Weather records in our region date back to the late 1800s and early 1900s. That history is full of floods, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes and crippling winter storms!

www.weather.gov/rlx/HazardRiskAssessment



Charleston, WV

Tropical Systems



The coldest temperature observed at observing stations in each county is

Observation periods vary by county depending on when stations were established. This makes comparing records from county to county difficult For instance, one county may have had a station established during the arctic outbreak of February 1899, while an adjacent county may not have had an active station at that time. However, comparing the data in totality provides a good approximation of the coldest temperatures observed in

Some notable cold spells that stick out from the map include February 1899, January 1912, January 1963, January 1985, January 1994, and

Coldest Temperatures on Record by County (odf)- Find out the coldest

Top Ten Snowstorms on Record

We have provided detailed information, including snowfall maps and a detailed meteorological analysis of the top 10 snow storms since 1950 for each official climate site in the NWS Charleston, WV County Warning Area. Also included for each station is a composite surface low chart for the top 10 snow storms for that station. Read More



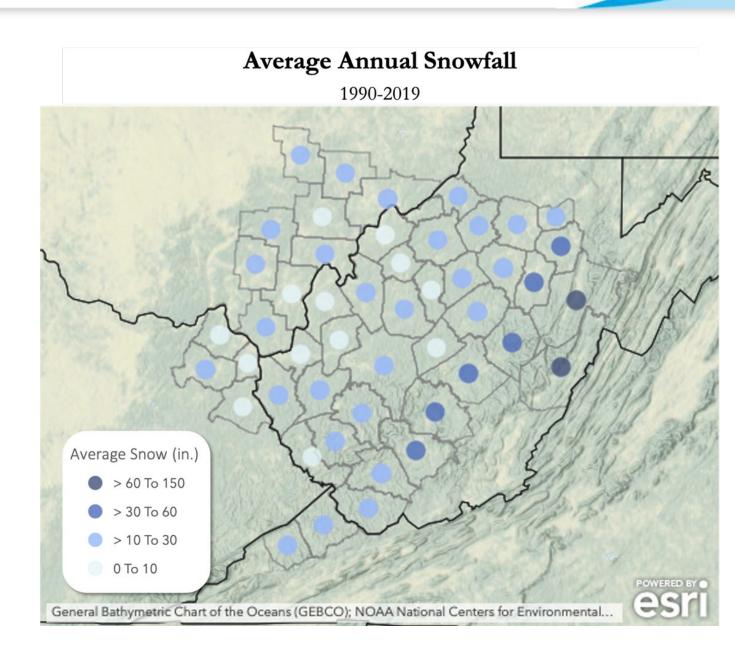
Lessons from the Past

(1)

How Much Snow is Normal?

Average annual snowfall amounts vary considerably across our region.

- Grundy, VA- 16.0"
- Athens, OH- 17.6"
- Huntington- 19.8"
- Charleston- 31.5"
- Beckley- 55.9"
- Elkins- 68.9"
- Snowshoe- 144.7"

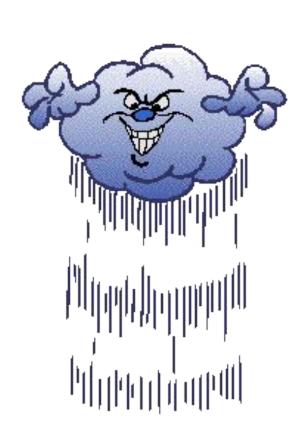




Lessons from the Past

(1)

WV Emergency & Disaster Declarations by Hazard since 1954



Severe storms/flooding/landslides.... Flooding.... 12 Winter Storms/Flooding/Blizzard.... **Hurricane (including Sandy)....** Drought.... **Chemical Spill....**



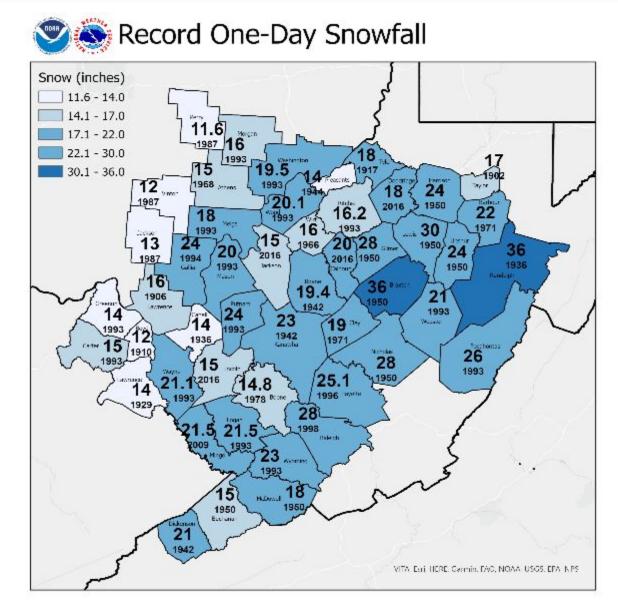
Lessons from the Past - Winter



How Much Snow Can We Get?

- Snowstorms, while not frequent, have paralyzed our region for days and caused major hardships on the population.
- One-day snowfalls of a foot to three feet have occurred. Multi-day snow storms have produced up to 62" of snow (November 1950)!



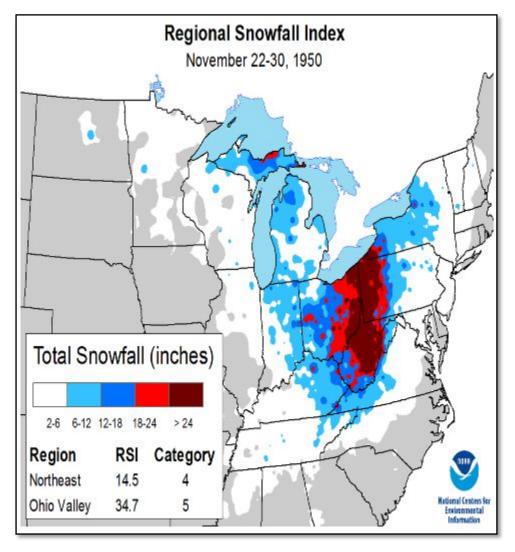




Lessons from the Past - Winter



Great Appalachian Storm of November 1950





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- Coburn Creek 62"
- Pickens 57"
- Clarksburg 38"
- Parkersburg 34.6"
- Morgantown 31.3"
- Charleston 25.7"
- Winds over 30 mph with temperatures in the single digits

160 Deaths!



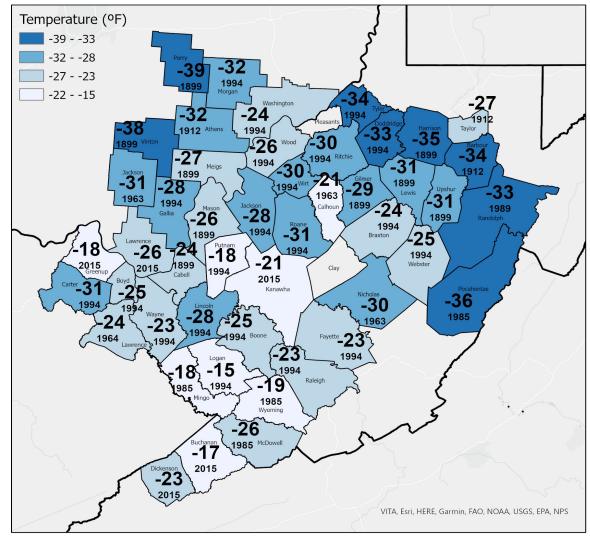
Lessons from the Past - Winter



How Cold Can It Get?

- Most of the region has experienced temperatures as cold as 20 to 30 below zero with several counties dropping 30 to 40 below zero.
- The coldest temperature observed in our region was -39°F at Milligan, OH (Perry County) on February 10, 1899.
- Other notable cold spells include:
 - January 1912- 34 below in Barbour Co, WV
 - January 1963- 30 below in Nicholas Co, WV
 - January 1985- 26 below in McDowell Co, WV
 - January 1994- 31 below in Carter Co, KY
 - February 2015- 23 below in Dickenson Co, VA

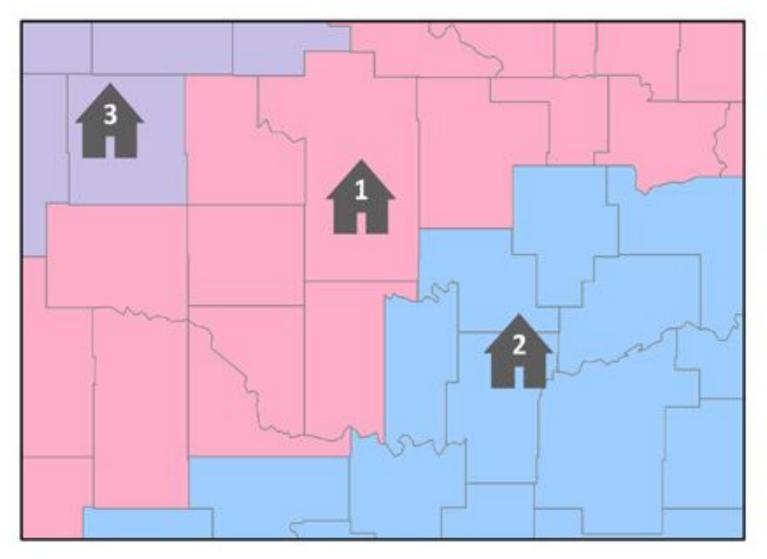








Know the Terminology



Winter Storm Products



Winter Storm Warning

Snow, sleet, or ice expected! Take Action! Confidence is high that a winter storm will produce heavy snow, sleet or freezing rain and cause significant impacts.



Winter Storm Watch

Snow, sleet, or ice possible! Be prepared. Confidence is medium that a winter storm could produce heavy snow, sleet, or freezing rain and cause significant impacts.



Winter Weather Advisory

Wintry weather expected. Exercise caution. Light amounts of wintry precipitation or patchy blowing snow will cause slick conditions and could affect travel if precautions are not taken.





The #1 Best Thing You Can Do To Be Prepared – Build a Kit!

- Water, one gallon of water per person per day for at least three days
- Food & medicine/prescriptions, at least a three-day supply
- Radio, battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries for both
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Whistle to signal for help
- Face mask to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- Manual can opener for food
- Local maps
- Cell phone with chargers, inverter or solar charger







Don't Forget Your Car!



https://www.ready.gov/car





Winter Road Trip Safety



- Each year, more than 5,000 people are killed and more than 418,000 injured due to weather-related vehicle crashes.
- TAKE IT SLOW IN THE SNOW!
- If temperatures are near freezing, drive like you're on ice – you may be!
- Check the forecast and road conditions on the route between your home and your destination.











Other Considerations!



- Hypothermia occurs when your body temperature drops below 96°F.
- If you or someone you know shows the above signs of hypothermia, get medical attention immediately.



- Inspect/clean your chimney
- Test out your backup generators, make sure they will start.
- Keep generators away from homes and garages

https://www.weather.gov/safety/cold

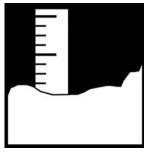


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 NOAA Winter Outlook and What It Means for Our Region





What to Report









*** Snow, Sleet and Freezing Rain Amounts ***

- ✓ Intermediate reports during the storm and one final total at the end
 - Any Occurrence of Freezing Rain
 - Changing Precipitation Types
 - Rain Freezing Rain Snow Etc

Report Precip
Type Easily Using
mPing App!





How to Properly Measure Snow & Ice



Supplies

- Snow measuring board, or a flat surface like a picnic table or porch railing
 - Place the snow board on a flat surface away from trees or other obstructions.
 - Mark it with a flag so you know where it is under the snow.
 - Do not measure on grass as it will artificially inflate the total.
 - Two snow boards are great one for new snow and one left undisturbed for snow depth measurements





- Ruler or yard stick
 - We typically prefer measurement in 1/10ths of an inch, but if you don't have a ruler that measures in those increments, just give us the fractional measurement and we'll convert it for you.



How to Properly Measure Snow & Ice



Taking Your Measurements

- New Snow (measured in 1/10ths of an inch)
 - Accumulation of new snow since the storm began or since you took your last measurement.
 - Don't include any old snow that may be hanging around.
 - Measure new snowfall as soon as possible after it ends, before settling and melting can occur.



- Average depth of snow on the ground, including any previous snow that may be hanging around from previous storms.
- If the snow depth is not uniform, take several measurements and average them together.





How to Properly Measure Snow & Ice



What About Ice?

For spotter reports, we'll take either FLAT ICE or RADIAL ICE ACCUMULATION but just let us know how you took the measurement.

Flat Ice = Radial Ice / 0.4

Taking a Radial Ice Accumulation Measurement



- Use a ruler to measure the thickness of ice on a branch.
- Often ice varies in thickness on the top and bottom of the branch.
 Measure both thicknesses and get the average thickness for your report.
- Top 3/10 inch | Bottom 1/10 inch
 Average 2/10 inch

Taking a Flat Ice Accumulation Measurement



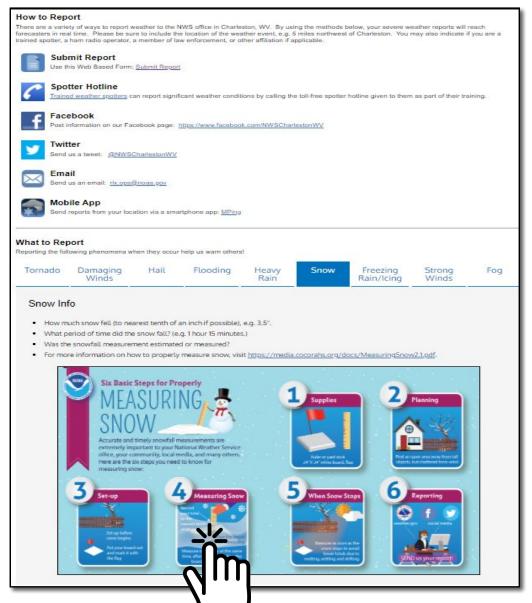
- Measure from top of flat surface such as a metal post or porch railing.
- Chip into the ice down to the surface and measure the accumulation of ice from the top of the surface.
- Example from pic: 1/2 inch

https://media.cocorahs.org/training/Training_IceAccreation.html



Sending Us Your Reports

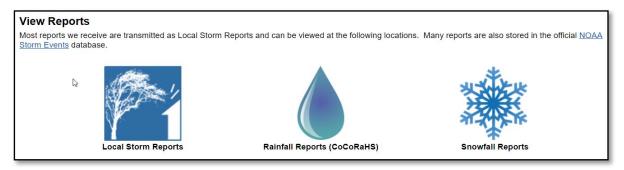




Please send us reports by looking for the icon on you local NWS office website.



- You can report using the following platforms:
 - Web Based Form
 - Spotter Hotline given out to trained spotters
 - <u>Facebook (NWSCharlestonWV)</u>
 - Twitter (@NWSCharlestonWV)
 - Email us at rlx.ops@noaa.gov
 - Mping mobile app



https://www.weather.gov/rlx/reports



Sending Us Your Reports



What About Amateur Radio?





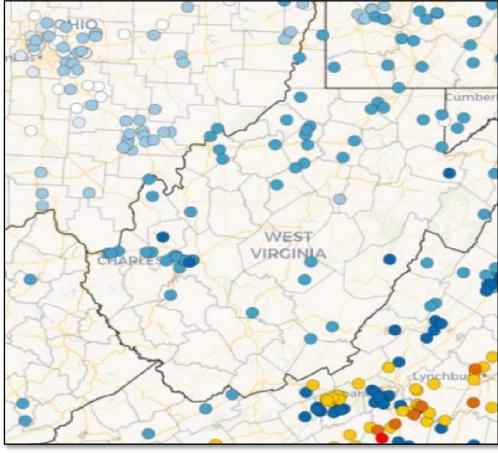
CoCoRaHS – Rainfall and Snowfall Reporting



https://www.weather.gov/rlx/cocorahs observers

- The Community Collaborative Rain, Hail and Snow Network (CoCoRaHS) is a volunteer network of weather observers working together to measure and map precipitation in their local communities.
- Can be individuals but also fire departments, water plants,
 DOH garages, etc. There's also a program tailored to schools with lesson plans and teaching aids.
- It is very important to have "trained" observers in your county for FEMA Disaster Declarations for winter storms!
- Help us fill in the gaps on the map at the right by signing up today!







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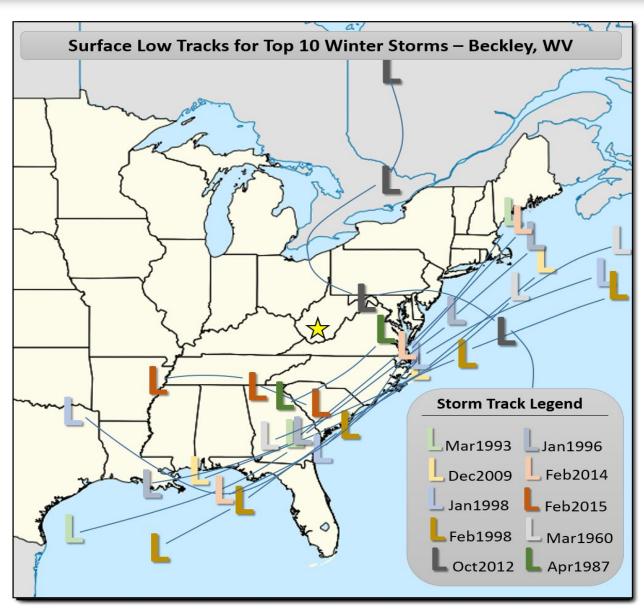


 NOAA Winter Outlook and What It Means for Our Region









The Key Ingredients for a Winter Storm

Cold Air: For snow and ice to form, the air must be below freezing in the clouds and near the ground.

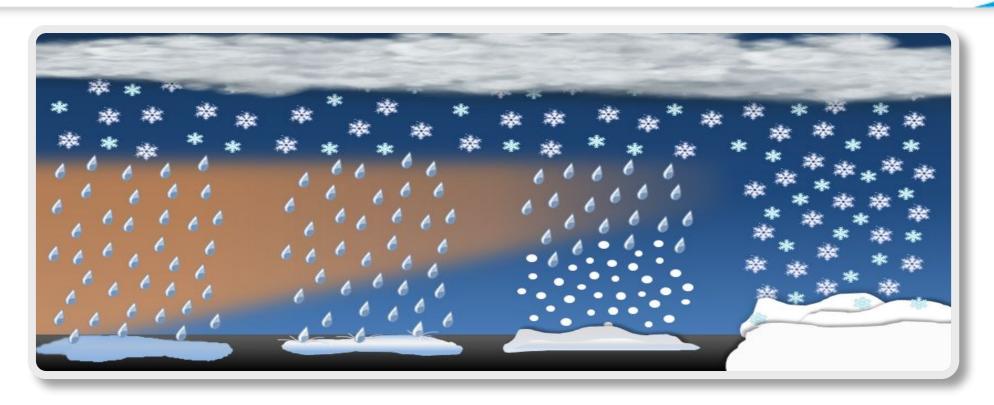
Moisture: Sources are large bodies of water, such as the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico.

Lift: Causes moisture to rise and form clouds and precipitation.

The surface low track is very important and often determines "who gets what" as far as precipitation type and amount!







Snow falls out of clouds into cold air aloft and...

...melts to rain in a deep layer of warm air that extends down to the surface.

...melts to rain in a warm layer aloft, then freezes into glaze ice upon contact with cold surfaces.

...melts in a warm
layer aloft, then
refreezes into ice
pellets in a layer of cold
air above the surface.

...remains snow in the absence of any warm layer of air



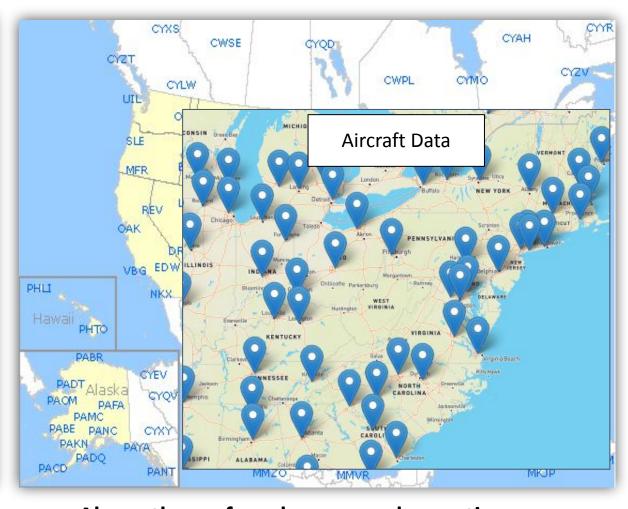


Surface Observation Locations

YOR COD DEN ABQ MGM

We have a pretty good handle on what's going on at the surface.

Upper Air Balloon Launch Locations



Above the surface, however, observations are rather sparse.





Forecasting Snow Amount is THE Hardest Thing We Do!



We have to get the temperature correct - at the surface and above the surface!



We have to get the amount of liquid that is going to fall right.
Rainfall amount (liquid equivalent) is the second hardest thing we do!



Finally, we have to get the snow to liquid ratio correct.

If we get any of this wrong - and we will - then the snowfall forecast will be different then our forecast. That's why we like to use ranges!

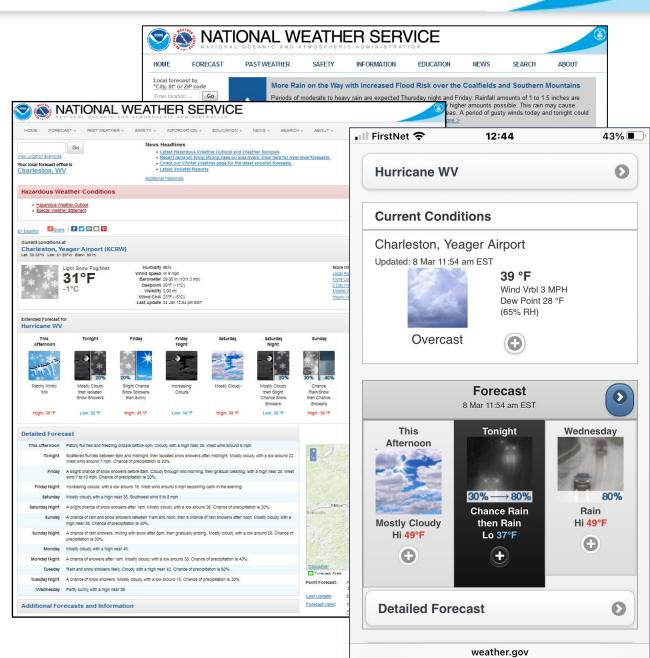


Tools for Winter Storm Situational Awareness



Getting Day-to-Day Weather Info

- → weather.gov/charlestonwy
 - OR Weather.gov/[zipcode]
 - Graphics
 - "Point-and-Click" Forecast
- → Mobile.weather.gov
- → Facebook/Twitter
 - @NWSCharlestonWV
- → NOAA Weather Radio
- → Local TV/Radio
- → Reliable Apps and Websites

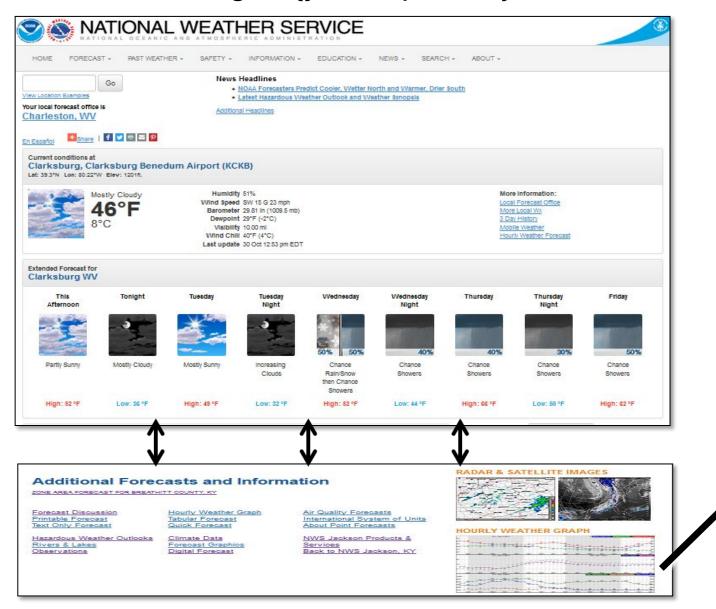




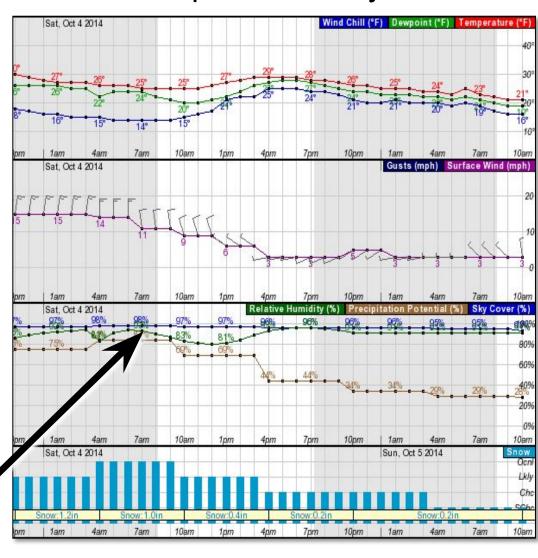
Tools for Winter Storm Situational Awareness



weather.gov/{your zip code}



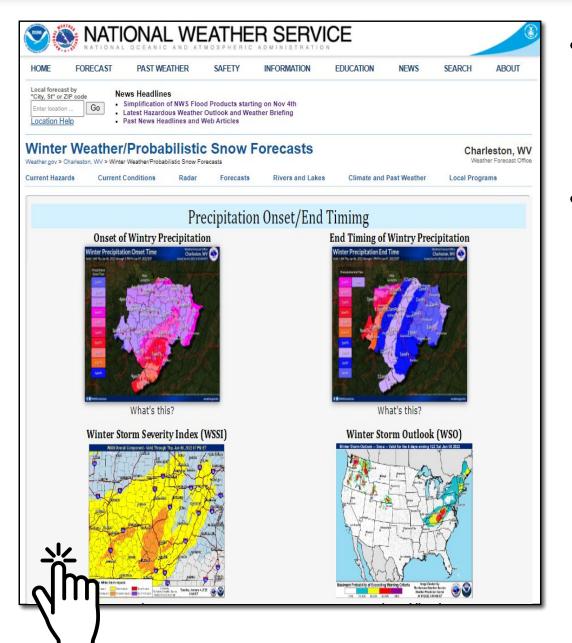
Location Specific Hourly Weather





Winter Forecast Page Updates





 Comprehensive winter weather forecast information can be found by looking for the icon on you local NWS office's webpage.



- Winter weather information for the NWS Charleston, WV forecast area and statewide graphics for West Virginia can be found at www.weather.gov/rlx/winter
- Statewide graphics for snow and ice accumulation are available!
 - WV- <u>www.weather.gov/rlx/winter</u>
 - OH- <u>www.weather.gov/iln/winter</u>
 - KY- www.weather.gov/lmk/winter
 - VA- <u>www.weather.gov/akq/winter</u>



Winter Storm Severity Index



www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/wwd/wssi/wssi.php?id=RLX

- Provides winter storm impact information out to 72 hours.
- Includes meteorological and non-meteorological factors and factors in differences in regional susceptibility.
 - Snow Load (weight of snow)
 - **Snow Amount**
 - Ice Accumulation
 - Ground Blizzard
 - Flash Freeze (during and after precipitation)
 - **Blowing Snow**
- Experimental Probabilistic and rolling 24 hour period options are also available.



Moderate Impacts Expect distruptions

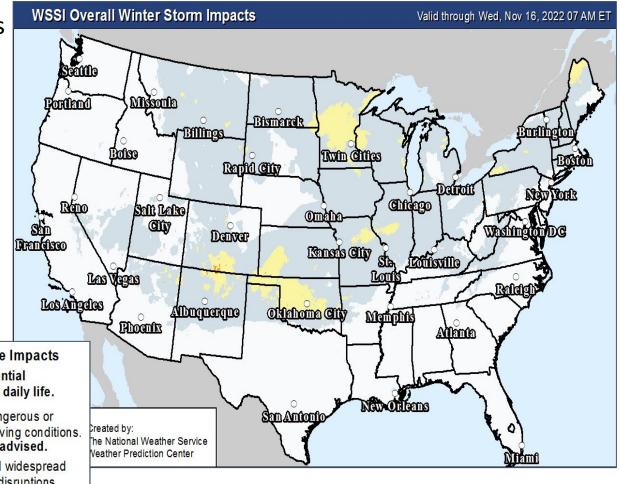
- Hazardous driving conditions. Use extra caution while driving.
- Closures and disruptions to infrastructure may occur.

Major Impacts Expect considerable disruptions to daily life.

- Dangerous or impossible driving conditions. Avoid travel if possible.
- Widespread closures and disruptions to infrastructure may occur.

Extreme Impacts Expect substantial disruptions to daily life.

- Extremely dangerous or impossible driving conditions. Travel is not advised.
- Extensive and widespread closures and disruptions to infrastructure may occur.
- Life-saving actions may be needed.





Graphical Hazardous Weather Outlook





Revamped Graphical Hazardous Weather Outlook can be found by looking for the icon on you local NWS office's webpage.



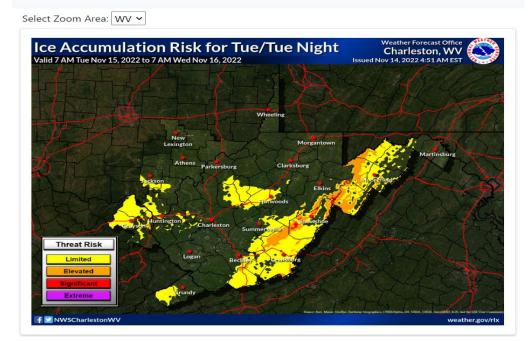
Or go to <u>www.weather.gov/erh/ghwo?wfo=rlx</u>



Graphical Hazardous Weather Outlook



Experimental Graphical Hazardous Weather Outlook



4 Hr Hazard Risks	Today	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Severe Thunderstorn	n						
Tornado							
Thunderstorm Wind							
• Hail							
Lightning							
Excessive Rainfall							
Wind							
€ Fog							
Fire Weather							
Excessive Cold							
Ice Accumulation							
Snow/Sleet							

- Quick way to get briefed on what weather hazards are in the forecast over the next week
- Change the hazard graphic map by clicking on the "chicklet" icon in the hazard matrix.
- Includes statewide graphics by changing the "Select Zoom Area" dropdown
 - WV- www.weather.gov/erh/ghwo?wfo=rlx
 - OH- <u>www.weather.gov/erh/ghwo?wfo=iln</u>
 - KY- <u>www.weather.gov/erh/ghwo?wfo=lmk</u>



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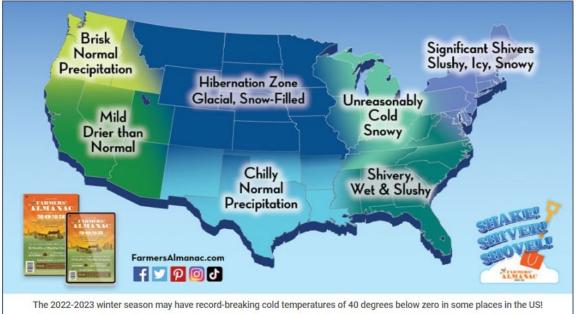


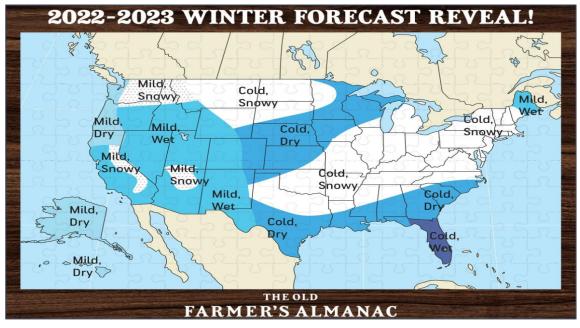
Winter 2022/23 Outlook









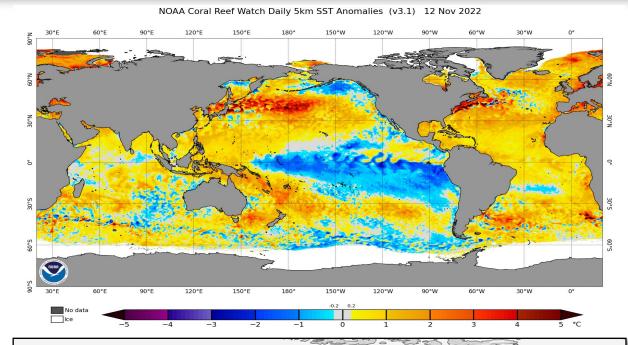


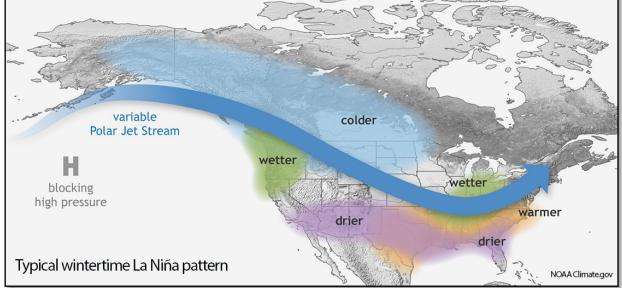


Another La Nina Winter Ahead



- → La Nina is a pattern of abnormally cool water temperatures in the central Pacific Ocean which has long reaching impacts on the weather across the Northern Hemisphere.
- → This is forecast to be the third winter in a row with La Nina conditions.
- → A typical La Nina winter features a storm track that favors a wetter than normal winter across the Ohio Valley with warmer than normal temperatures over the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast United States.

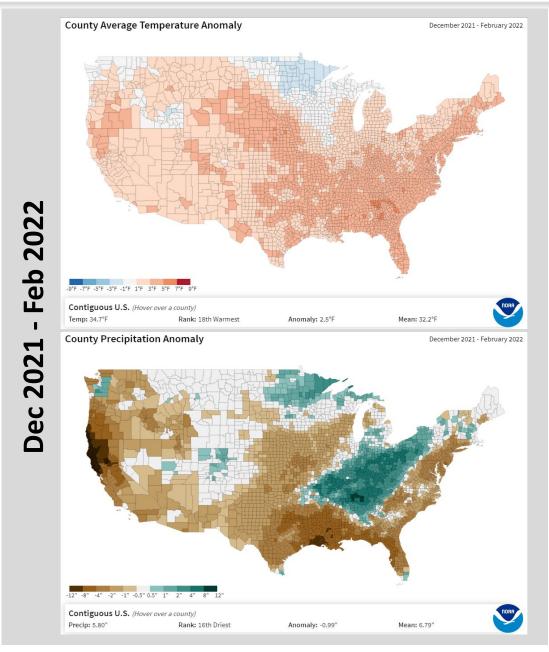


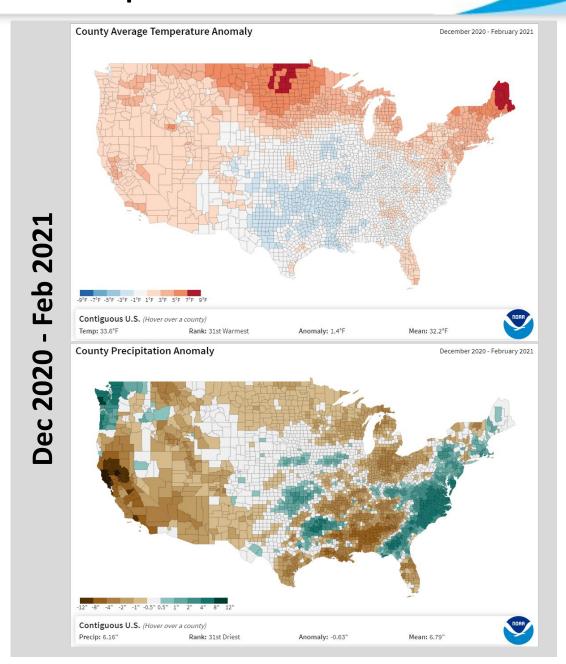




Recent La Nina Winters - It's Complicated



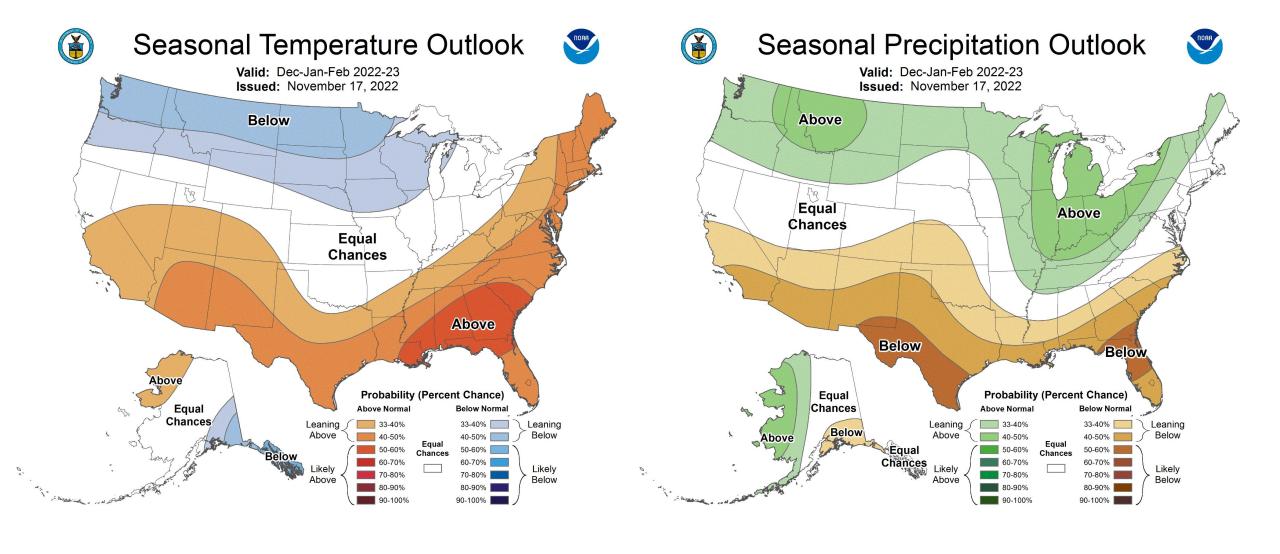






Winter 2022/23 Outlook





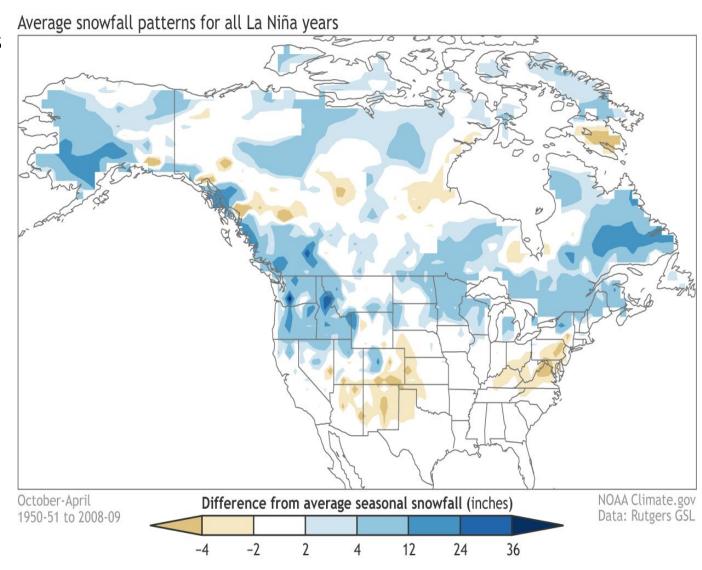


Winter 2022/23 Outlook



What About Snowfall?

- Arctic outbreaks, ice storms and snow storms are difficult to predict more than 1 to 2 weeks in advance. The frequency, number and intensity of these events cannot be predicted on a seasonal timescale.
- Snowfall tends to be highly variable during La Nina winters in our region, with a trend toward BELOW average snowfall.
- Major winter weather events have occurred during past La Nina winters
 - New Years Storm 1970/1971
 - Arctic outbreak of Jan 1985
 - Snowy winter of 1995/1996
 - Cold, snowy December 2010





Instructions to be provided in follow-up email

- 1. Complete online form to become a registered weather spotter for NWS Charleston.
- After completing the online form, you will receive an email containing the Weather Spotter Hotline number. (This may take a couple of days, so be patient)
- 1. Provide feedback on the training by following the link in the email. It's optional and anonymous but your feedback is very much appreciated!

